

Rheumatic Throat Is Common Trouble

Should Be Treated in Blood
To Prevent Recurrence.



There are successful gargles that stop soreness in the throat, but to prevent their permanent return, the blood must be put in order. The best remedy is S. S. S., as it influences all the functions of the body to neutralize the irritants or waste products and to stimulate their excretion through the proper channels.

Rheumatic sore throat is a dangerous indication, as it means that the blood is loaded with more uric acid than the kidneys can excrete, and may thus lead to serious general disturbance.

The action of S. S. S. stimulates cellular activity. It prevents the accumulation of irritants in local spots. It enables the arteries to supply quickly the new red blood to replace worn-out tissue.

For this reason uric acid that finds the throat an easy prey to its breaking-down influence, is scattered and eliminated. In other words, S. S. S. prevents chronic conditions by enabling all the mucous linings of the body to secrete healthy mucus. Its influence is shown in a marked improvement of the bronchial tubes, whereby the huskiness of voice with thick, grayish expectorations is overcome. S. S. S. well diluted with water, means a blood bath, since it is welcome to any stomach and at once gets into the blood.

S. S. S. is free of all minerals and contains ingredients wonderfully conducive to well-balanced health.

You can get it at any drug store, but do not accept anything else. There is danger in substitutes. S. S. S. is prepared only by The Swift Specific Co., 528 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Our Medical Dept. will give you free instruction by mail on any subject of blood disorders. Write today.



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THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORK OF
SESSION—SAT 637 DAYS
IN TWO YEARS.

The sixty-third Congress passed into history at noon Thursday. When gavels fell in the house and senate signaling the adjournments, they marked the close of half of President Wilson's administration, the first under domination of the Democratic party since the year 1895.

Strenuous scenes enlivened the fading hours, devoted chiefly to completing the applications for subsistence of the government. Two important measures, the postoffice and Indian supply bills, failed in the final legislative crush after desperate efforts had been made to save them. In the emergency occasioned by their failure, joint resolutions were passed and signed by the president, continuing in force, appropriations of the present year.

While tired Senators and Representatives were devoting their energies to final essentials, President Wilson spent more than an hour in his room at the capitol, surrounded by his Cabinet, signing the last fruits of legislation. The president found time in the midst of this task, to greet senators and representatives, and he made the occasion entirely one of congratulation, making no reference to projects which had failed.

Important measures which died with the end of Congress along with the ship purchase bill, were the Philippine enlarged self-government bill, rural credits legislation, the bill to prohibit interstate commerce in goods manufactured by child labor, and the conservation bills. A resolution which contemplated an investigation into senatorial campaigns in Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other states, which had been recommended by a senate committee, also failed.

While much was proposed, very little general legislation was carried in the appropriation bills, most of the measures practically being cleared of such provisions by points of order. The postoffice bill, which failed to pass, contained more new legislation than any other.

Before adjournment Congress provided for several important investigations to be carried on during recess. A committee will continue the inquiry into alleged lobbying in connection with the ship purchase bill, a commission will study rural credits legislation, and Democrats of the senate appointed a special committee to recommend revision of senate rules with a view of establishing cloture of debate to prevent filibusters.

A mass of miscellaneous legislation hurried through in the last days included claims, public buildings, fish cultural station and bridge bills and minor amendments to various federal statutes. Most of these were put through on the initiative of the individual members and passed without objection.

The annual appropriation bills which failed caused considerable trouble. After the Indian bill had made its devious way through the senate opposition it reached the house just ten minutes before final adjournment. A filibuster immediately was initiated by the Republicans and it forced the withdrawal of the conference report on the bill.

Several members of the senate, long prominent national figures, among them Senators Root and Burton, stepped back into private life as the curtain fell. A farewell letter from Senator Thornton, who had been too ill for several days to be present in the senate, was presented by Senator Kern. Some of the retiring senators made farewell addresses.

In the house the last hour was devoted to tributes to Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood and Republican Leader Mann. Representative Palmer announced the presentation of a portrait of Mr. Underwood to be hung in the hall of the ways and means committee.

637 Days of Sitting.
The sixty-third Congress had been in almost continuous session since President Wilson's inauguration two years ago. Beginning with an extra session called by the president April 7, 1913, the Congress has worked actually 637 days.

Much important legislation was accomplished, but much contemplated, some of it hard pressed by the president and party leaders was left undone. It is the present intention of the president and his advisers to give Congress a rest. Rather than force an extra session, they would leave the remainder of the administration's constructive aspirations to a new Congress next winter, which, although under Democratic control, will have a greatly reduced majority in the house.

Great Constructive Record.
Foremost in the enactments of the sixty-third Congress were:

The Underwood-Simmons tariff act, with the income tax, which replaced the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. The federal reserve act, reorganizing the currency system.

Anti-trust laws to supplement the Sherman act, including the Clayton law and federal trade commission act, the former providing for punishment of individuals who violate business regulations and the latter establishing a government institution to aid in keeping business within the law.

Repeal of the Panama canal tolls exemption for American coast-wise shipping.

Act directing the building at a cost of \$35,000,000 of a government railroad to the mineral fields of Alaska.

Act to regulate cotton exchanges and to penalize dealings in purely speculative cotton future sales.

A special internal revenue tax, commonly called the "war tax." A government war risk insurance bureau to insure American ships against the hazards of war, and an act providing for the transfer of foreign-owned or built ships to American registry.

Of these measures which failed of enactment or could not be considered for lack of time, the following are regarded by Democratic leaders as paramount:

Bill for government purchase or charter of transoceanic ships for the establishment of an American merchant marine which encountered the most stubborn filibuster in the history of the senate, created an insurgent movement in the Democratic ranks and held up general legislation for weeks of the last session.

The immigration bill, including a literacy test for admission of aliens, which passed both houses, was vetoed by President Wilson and failed by a margin to repass the house on a motion to overturn the veto.

Conservation measures urged by the president to provide a new system for leasing of water power sites and a leasing system to open the mineral resources of the country.

Bill to enlarge the measure of Philippine self-government and to extend promise of ultimate independence to Filipino people, a measure which passed the house and was approved by a senate committee.

Regulation by the interstate commerce commission of the issue of railroad securities, originally a part of the administration's anti-trust program.

Rural credits legislation contemplating the establishment of a system of farm mortgage loan banks, persistently urged throughout the Congress.

In addition to the foregoing, scores of general legislative bills covering a wide range of subjects died with the end of the Congress, among them, measures for federal road improvement, general waterway development, reorganization of the civil service, to prohibit importation of convict-made goods, and several measures for reorganization of the army.

The last session of the Congress was notable, too, for the failure of two great issues national prohibition and woman suffrage. Proposed constitutional amendments precipitated two of the most exciting legislative battles in the history of the house of representatives, both measures failing to receive a necessary two-thirds vote.

Foreign Relations to Fore.

Foreign relations of the nation were constantly to the fore almost from the beginning of the Congress. The Mexican situation required close attention from the outset as has the European war. Throughout the session, the president and the senate foreign relations committee were in frequent conferences, and much was done to restrain unusual demonstrations which might have disturbed international tranquility. Early in the session, general arbitration treaties with several great foreign powers were renewed for five-year periods, and twenty-six peace commission treaties providing for investigation of international disputes before resort to arms were negotiated and ratified. A treaty to enforce the regulations adopted by the London Safety-at-Sea Conference was ratified last December, but with an amendment making reservations which came too late for other powers to consider, thus preventing enforcement of the convention. A treaty with Nicaragua providing for acquisition of the Nicaraguan canal route and naval stations for \$3,000,000 was left unratified by the senate and the pending treaty with Colombia, directing payment of \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal strip was held in by the foreign relations committee.

The closing session of the Congress was almost wholly devoted to appropriation bills, the ship purchase bill fight, and a few general measures. Aside from appropriations, about the only important legislative enactments included the creation of the coast guard by consolidation of the life-saving and revenue

cutting services; reclassification of grades in the diplomatic and consular service; requirement of registration of and imposing special taxes upon all dealers, manufacturers or importers of opium, or its derivatives, and the creation of the Rocky Mountain national park in Colorado.

Much debate on the condition of national defenses enlivened the closing session. Proposals for special investigation of the preparedness of the nation for war all failed. House naval and military committees, however, conducted public hearings on the subject in connection with the military supply bills.

Some Party Differences.

The Congress also was marked by differences between President Wilson and some Democratic senators over patronage; a spirited contest over confirmation of nominees of the federal reserve board; two successful filibusters—one in the summer session against the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, and the other, the fight of the Republicans and Democratic allies against the ship purchase bill—an unsuccessful effort in the senate to establish a cloture rule to limit prolonged debate; institution of a special inquiry into outside influences exerted against the ship purchase bill; a general lobby investigation which extended for many months, and proposal of an inquiry into senatorial campaign contributions.

With the fall of the gavel, many senators and congressmen, long national figures, passed into private life. Senators who retire are Root, of New York; Burton, Ohio; Perkins, California; Thornton, Louisiana; Bristow, Kansas; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Crawford, South Dakota; Camden, Kentucky, and White, of Alabama. Representative Underwood leaves the house to go to the senate. Scores of representatives in the house give way to new members.

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